

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1823.

No. 176.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington	Fayetteville	Newbern	Petersburg
	June 7.	June 19.	June 7.	June 7.
Brandy, Cognac,	gall.	cts. 140	cts. 150	cts. 175
Apples	40	41	43	45
Peach	—	—	50	55
Bacon	lb.	8	11	10
Beeswax	33	35	30	32
Butter	121	125	125	125
Coffee	25	26	25	30
Corn	bush.	60	65	65
Cotton	lb.	8	9	11
Candles, mould,	—	10	12	12
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	100	107	—
Flour	bbl.	750	900	700
Gin, Holland,	gall.	90	100	90
Country	—	38	40	43
Iron	ton	9250	9500	10000
Lard	lb.	10	8	10
Lime	cask	150	200	300
Molasses	gall.	30	31	34
Porter, Phil.	doz.	—	250	30
Powder, Amer.	keg	—	700	800
Bum, Jamaica	gall.	82	85	80
West India,	—	60	65	70
New England,	cwt.	374	40	40
Rice	300	325	350	400
Shot	—	—	1100	1200
Salt, Liverpool	bush.	55	60	65
Turk's Island	—	45	50	55
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	750	850	800
Loaf	lb.	—	17	20
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,	—	—	150	175
Hyson	—	—	100	120
Young Hyson	—	—	—	—
Tobacco	cwt.	400	275	350
Tallow	lb.	9	10	8
Whiskey	gall.	37	35	40
Wine, Madeira	—	—	125	400
Tenerife	—	—	125	150
Sherry	—	—	160	175
Port	—	—	160	200
Malaga	—	—	200	225
		65	85	—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE

HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favor us with communications

CAMP-MEETINGS.

A CAMP-MEETING, for Iredell circuit, will commence on Saturday the 2d of August, and conclude the Wednesday following, at Hickory Grove, three miles east of Jonesville, Surry county, N. C.

2. For Salisbury circuit, at Ebenezer M. H. on Deep river, Randolph county, one mile from Mendenhall's mills, on Saturday the 9th of August, and conclude the Wednesday following.

3. For Guilford circuit, at Mount Zion M. H. lower part of Stokes county, to commence on Saturday the 16th of August, and conclude the Wednesday following.

4. For Caswell circuit, at Prospect M. H. in the south part of Caswell county, eighteen miles north-west of Hillsborough, to commence on Saturday the 23d of August, and conclude the Wednesday following.

Lewis Skidmore.

June 17. 75—

NOTICE.

THE immoral life and unfaithful conduct of my wife Polly, has, after much and long forbearance on my part, compelled me to separate myself from her: I cannot longer recognize her as a wife or the mistress of my family, and I consider myself absolved from all obligation to contribute to her maintenance, and thereby enable her to aggravate the injuries she has done me: I therefore caution all persons not to supply her with any thing on my account, as I am determined not to pay one cent for her, and I am advised that I am under no legal obligation to do so.

James Honey.

Hawfields, Orange county, 75—3w

June 14, 1823.

CORN for Sale.

THE subscribers have forty or fifty barrels of good sound COIN, which they offer for sale on accomodating terms.

Thos. Clancy & Co.

May 20. 71—6w

STILLS FOR SALE.

JOEL REYNOLDS & Co. have just received a supply of the best materials, and are now prepared to make STILLS of every description; also all kinds of TIN WARE; which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash, or on a short credit.

May 6.

ATTENTION!

To the Officers composing the Cain Creek Battalion.

YOU will order the companies under your respective commands, to attend a battalion muster at the Rock Tavern, on Thursday the 10th day of July next, armed and equipped as per the law directs, to parade precisely at 11 o'clock. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and musicians, to attend the day previous, equipped for drill.

ATTENTION!

To the Officers composing the Back Creek Battalion.

YOU will order the companies under your respective commands, to attend a battalion muster at Mason Hall, on Wednesday the 23d day of July next, armed and equipped as per the law directs, to parade precisely at 11 o'clock. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and musicians, to attend the day previous, equipped for drill.

David Tate,

Col. Com. Second Orange Reg.

June 9. 74—3m

THE RACE HORSE

NAPOLEON.

ONE of the handsomest and finest sons of that unequalled horse Sir Achy, will stand in Hillsborough every Thursday and Friday, at the very reduced price of ten dollars the season. References may be had to his hand bills, where all particulars may be seen relative to his unequalled performances on the turf, his blood, and his great reputation as a fast gelder.

Lewis Sherley.

April 22. 67—

Alexander, Harrison & Co.

RE thankful for the patronage they have received since they commenced business. They still continue their

Saddle and Harness-Making

Business,

to which they have added a

Shoe Establishment.

All orders addressed to them shall be executed with strength, neatness and dispatch.

January 1. 52—tf

LAND FOR SALE.

OFFER for sale two hundred acres of land on the head waters of Hyco & Eno, adjoining the lands of Asa Moore and others, and am willing to take a fair price for it. Mr. Moore will show the land. Application may be made to Jonathan P. Sneed, esq. of Hillsborough, or to me in Oxford.

Wm. M. Sneed.

May 6. 69—2m

For Sale, on a long Credit,

A TRACT of Land, on Collin's creek in this county, twelve miles south of Hillsborough, containing

Eleven hundred Acres,

about two hundred of which are cleared; it is extremely well watered, having a creek which makes quite through the main body of the land, with numerous branches. It is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, oats, and especially cotton; and has on it a large and convenient dwelling house, a stone kitchen, a shed barn, and other out houses.

Elijah Graves.

Orange county, May 27. 72—6w

Orange Agricultural Society.

A MEETING of the Orange Agricultural Society was held at the Union Hotel in the town of Hillsborough, on the 19th March, 1823, when the following resolutions were adopted, viz.

Resolved, That for the greatest quantity of corn raised on one acre of worn out land reclaimed in the present year, a premium of 10 dollars be awarded.

For the largest quantity of cotton raised on one acre of land, 10 dollars.

For the largest quantity of Irish potatoes raised on one quarter of an acre, 5 dollars.

For the best bull calf, 10 dollars.

For the best milch cow, 10 dollars.

For the best yoke of oxen, 10 dollars.

For the best boar, 5 dollars.

For the best sow, 5 dollars.

For the best piece woolen fulled cloth, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece mixed cotton and wool cloth, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of flannel, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of blanketing, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of flax linen, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of flax table linen, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best pair woolen stockings, 2 dollars.

For the best pair cotton stockings, 2 dollars.

For the best two horse plow, 10 dollars.

For the best one horse plow, 5 dollars.

Resolved, That the candidates for premiums for raising corn, cotton or potatoes, produce well-authenticated certificates of the measurement of the ground and the quantity raised thereon, and a written account of the mode of manufacturing, planting and cultivating the ground on which the crop is raised.

Resolved, That a Cattle Show and exhibition of Domestic Manufactures, and a Plowing Match, be held in Hillsborough on the first Thursday in November next, to be conducted by a committee of arrangements consisting of five members, and that the premiums be awarded by a committee of nine members.

Resolved, That all articles exhibited for premiums and to which premiums are adjudged, be offered for sale to the highest bidder, under the direction of the committee of arrangements, for the benefit of the owners.

Resolved, That the premiums be paid in silver plate, with suitable inscriptions.

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months.

John Taylor, Secy.

April 2. 64—3m

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

May Term, 1823.

James Nicholson, Wm. Patterson and Agnes his wife, Matthew Patterson and Agnes his wife, John Burton and Sally his wife, Amos Hurley and Polly his wife, Robert Smith and Mildred his wife, John Garrard, widow of William Garrard, deceased.

vs.

Thomas Thompson, surviving administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Mary Howell, deceased, late of Orange county, and also against Burwell Lofton and Michael Bailey, executors of John Clanton, deceased, and against Dobney Clanton, Edmund Bailey and Rebecca his wife, George Whitehorn and Jackey his wife.

vs.

John Garrard, sen. deceased.

vs.

Thomas Thompson, administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Mary Howell, deceased, late of Orange county, and also against Burwell Lofton and Michael Bailey, executors of John Clanton, deceased, and against Dobney Clanton, Edmund Bailey and Rebecca his wife, George Whitehorn and Jackey his wife.

vs.

John Garrard, sen. deceased.

vs.

Thomas Thompson, administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Mary Howell, deceased, late of Orange county, and also against Burwell Lofton and



Rural Economy.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the Raleigh Register.
Agriculture of North-Carolina.

LETTER VIII.—CONCLUSION.
To Charles Fisher, esq. Secretary of the Rowan
Agricultural Society.

Sir—I trust it has been already shown, that a geological survey of the state would have a great tendency to advance the interests of agriculture and all the useful arts,—to multiply the resources and enhance the permanent and intrinsic value of individual estates, and consequently of the state at large.

But what vast enterprise is it that promises so many benefits to the community, and recommends itself to our attention by so many unquestionable authorities? Is it one which demands great preparation on the part of the state, and such vast expenditures as to threaten us with bankruptcy? Like the road over the Alps, like the Duke of Bridgewater's grand canal, or our own efforts to open the navigation of our stubborn rivers, does this undertaking call for appropriations that threaten to embarrass the finances of the state? So far from requiring any such preparations or expenditures, the whole contemplated expense of the enterprise, though a matter of some consequence to an individual of small fortune, is almost too small a sum to ask of the legislature of a great state—an expense so limited indeed, that it is believed the Board of Agriculture may sustain it without curtailing their other objects, or certainly with such aid as they might easily obtain. Still, if the enterprise is worth undertaking at all, it should doubtless be projected on no mean scale, but on a scale sufficiently extensive, to correspond with the magnitude of the object in view, and to comport with the dignity of the state. In an application made on this subject several years ago to the board of internal improvements, a trifling sum was named; but this, it is understood, was designed merely for the purpose of a small experiment, to enable that body to judge better respecting the value of the object, and the bearing on the peculiar interests committed to their charge. It is said that the board were unanimous in their opinion respecting the utility of the plan proposed, and that a great part of the members thought that its objects fell sufficiently within their province, to warrant their making the appropriation for it; but owing to the scruples of a few, it was thought best to recommend the measure to the legislature for special patronage. It was accordingly submitted, and was adopted in the commons, *unanimously*; but, being introduced into the senate during the hurry of business quite at the close of the session, it was thrown aside without much consideration. On the whole, however, this trial was sufficient to show, that the proposition was regarded in a very favorable light by the board of internal improvements, by the most numerous branch of the legislature, and by the public. The small sum that was named at that time (which was only one hundred dollars) cannot be considered, however, as a fair criterion by which to estimate the expenses of the undertaking now contemplated; since that sum, as the application itself declares, was intended merely by way of experiment. A fairer estimate of the probable expenses of the enterprise contemplated at present, may be made out from the following statements.—In order to make such a survey of the state as may be sufficient to accomplish those useful ends proposed, several years will be required; though it is hoped and believed that *immediate* benefits will result, and that in all cases the benefits will be commensurate with the part of the enterprise already accomplished. But we must reflect that our state is equal in extent to some of the most considerable kingdoms of the old world, embracing nearly 50,000 square miles. To make a *complete* survey of so large a territory, would imply immense labour; but to make such an *examination* as would have a great tendency to bring to light those useful substances before enumerated, would not require those minute observations which would be necessary to a complete and scientific survey. To accomplish this, however, it would be necessary for the geologist to travel into various parts of the state—to cross it a number of times from east to west—and occasionally to blast rocks and make excavations. But much also might be done by a correspondence with men of intelligence, and much by collecting specimens, which when assembled from various parts of the state and carefully compared, would lead to important conclusions, without the necessity of personal observations. The

expenses then would be such as would accrue from travel, including an attendant—from such occasional operations as excavating and blasting—and from an extensive correspondence. Sir John Sinclair, in collecting materials for his Statistical Account of Scotland, carried on a correspondence with 900 different persons. Were the business to be committed to the professor of chemistry and mineralogy in our university, (to whom it seems most naturally to fall) it is obvious that no more than one fourth part of the year could be employed in excursions, although a general attention might probably be given to the subject, in the way of correspondence and the collection of specimens, throughout the year.—The employment of so much time as would be necessary to make these investigations and to digest the result of them in a detailed report, might demand some compensation; but from the tenor of the letter formerly addressed by that gentleman to the board of internal improvements, I infer that he would not be solicitous on particular with regard to compensation for his personal services, expecting to find his reward in no small degree in the advancement of science, of the interests of the university, and in his own improvement and gratification. At any rate, I feel assured, that he would be willing to leave this matter entirely with the board of agriculture, should the report of his labors be made to that body,—the compensation to be predicated on their opinion of his personal sacrifices and the merit of his services.—Leaving then the payment out of the question, the actual expenses to be defrayed might be from three to four hundred dollars a year, the appropriation to be commenced under the expectation of being continued for several years, but still subject to be withdrawn, if at any time it should appear desirable to the proper authorities to do so.

Under whose direction, and at whose charge shall the survey be carried on?

I concur with you, sir, entirely in the opinion, that the enterprise ought to be under the direction of the board of agriculture. I beg leave to offer my reasons in order.

1. It is proposed to give to the surveys in question such a shape as will be peculiarly adapted to the objects of the board, namely, the improvement of agriculture and rural economy.

2. This body is, in its constitution, well adapted to such a purpose, being composed of such as will probably be peculiarly able to comprehend the relations which such surveys bear to the special interests committed to their charge, of such as may inspire the hope that they will be governed by no local or narrow feelings, but will bend their exertions towards those great and commanding objects which involve the interests of the community at large. Even were the legislature to extend their immediate patronage to the proposed surveys, it would still probably be best to have them conducted under the direction of the board of agriculture.

3. That board would be the most suitable organ, through which to communicate the practical results of such labors to the public. Of a variety of matter that might be presented to their notice, they would be the best judges of that which would be most important and useful to their constituents, and that they might publish in their transactions. Matter which came thus recommended to the community by their sanction and authority, would acquire more confidence, be more extensively read, and more fully reduced to practice, than what comes from a single unsupported individual.

With regard to their means of defraying the *expenses* of the undertaking, I have no doubt of their ability to do that, should they be disposed to engage in it with vigor and perseverance. It may be doubtful, however, whether it would be safe to rely on any aid from the county societies, as you propose. It would probably be difficult to effect any general concert among them, and partial contributions would operate unfairly. But I believe the board will not find it necessary to have recourse to them for assistance. They will find the funds placed at their disposal more than adequate to the accomplishment of those specific objects mentioned in the act, and doubtless it was not the intention of that act to limit their views to the few objects enumerated, but to commit to their direction the general interests of agriculture and the useful arts. It is believed, therefore, that a portion of their actual funds may be appropriated to surveys, in perfect conformity with the spirit and design of their appointment.

If, as you suppose, the State Agricultural Society has necessarily become extinct by the late arrangements, and the board of agriculture is its legitimate successor, I see no objection to its being also invested with any remaining funds of that institution, to be applied as suggested in your proposition.

But should the board be unable to support the surveys by either or both of these resources, may we not hope that they could obtain special aid from the legislature? It is believed by many good judges that the legislature would not hesitate to lend their aid to the enterprise if fairly brought before them from any quarter. If the fact be so, it cannot be doubted that the proposition would be

certain to meet with a favorable reception, if laid before them by the board of agriculture.

Indeed, should all the foregoing resources fail, the board could undoubtedly raise the funds in question by private subscription.—Such a plan strongly recommended by their authority, and to be executed under their watch and direction, would be entitled to special confidence, and would have greatly the advantage over a similar proposition when brought forward by a private individual. I would even indulge the hope that our state embraces more than one wealthy citizen, who, like the distinguished citizen of Albany, mentioned in my last letter, would gladly take such an opportunity to show that his patriotism and public spirit were commensurate with his fortune. From the foregoing considerations, I cannot but think that the board of agriculture will have it in their power to support the expenses of geological surveys, on any scale they may choose to adopt. But what particular expedients they might think eligible for raising the necessary funds, I would submit to their wisdom to decide.

I have now, sir, concluded the observations which were suggested to my mind, by the proposition offered to the public by the Rowan Agricultural Society. It appeared to me that our mineral resources are great, but that they remain for the most part useless, because they are so little known;—that they are in their nature of very great practical utility in relation to agriculture and the arts, as is proved both by an actual enumeration of the substances themselves, and by the most respectable authorities;—that the expense required to explore them is inconsiderable, compared with the benefits likely to accrue from such an enterprise;—that this may be sustained by the board of agriculture, and that the undertaking will be most advantageously conducted under their auspices. I have heard it suggested that the publication of these letters is premature,—that it ought to have been deferred at least until the organization of the board of agriculture, since “what is committed to the perishable columns of a newspaper soon sinks into oblivion, and, accordingly, the considerations urged respecting the importance and utility of making a geological survey will be forgotten long before the meeting of that body.” If, sir, any such want of judgment is implied in calling the attention of our citizens to this subject, at so early a state of our operations, to improve the state of our agriculture and domestic arts, I must impute the blame to the Rowan society, by whose proposition, as presented by yourself, my remarks have been elicited. But it seemed to me desirable, that the public should be made more explicitly acquainted with the nature and design of such an enterprise, some time before those who are entrusted with its general interests should be called on to act in behalf of their fellow citizens.

If the British board of agriculture, which has been established about thirty years, are admitted to the plea that their *plans have not had time to be fully developed*, then surely it would be unreasonable to expect that all the advantages which our efforts to develop the resources of the state and to improve the condition of its agriculture and arts are to produce, should be apparent at the very commencement of those efforts. We show that geology has a great tendency to lead to useful discoveries; but we do not assert that all the discoveries it has a tendency to make, will appear at once. While therefore we would wish to guard against fallacious hopes and unreasonable expectations, we may still confidently assert, that the chance of making useful discoveries in this state is unusually fair, both because its mineralogy is so rich and diversified, and because it has been so little explored. But were no new discoveries to be made, it would be a sufficient reason for investigating the resources of our geology, should nothing more be accomplished, than merely to ascertain the extent, and describe the various practical uses, of certain minerals already known to exist among us, and it may deserve to be distinctly remembered, that the expenses of the undertaking would be refunded to the community with extravagant interest, by the discovery, I do not say of *all* the useful substances before enumerated, but of a single bed or vein of any of them.

Under these impressions, I shall leave the subject to be prosecuted by those who may feel convinced of its importance, and be disposed to lend a hand to help it forward, if any such exist among us, or to sink into oblivion if no such signs of favour appear. Respectfully yours,

WALTER RALEIGH.

Foreign Intelligence.

Selections from Foreign papers received at New York.

The Hamburg papers mention, that by the order of the emperor Alexander, contributions are collecting in the churches of Petersburg for the support of the Greeks who are prisoners to the Turks.

Sir Robert Wilson, accompanied by a son of lord Erskine, had left London for Falmouth, to embark for Vigo, to join the Spanish army.

Some of the French papers state that

the Duke of Angouleme offered the governor of San Sebastian a bribe of 100,000 francs to surrender the fortress, which he accepted, and when the French troops advanced, fired upon them, and killed about 300. The money received was sent to the cortes.

The Irish papers contain the particulars of many ferocious outrages in Cork, Limerick, Clare, Galway, Meath and Dublin.

Augsburg, April 29.

The court of Vienna has received the disagreeable news that serious differences have broken out between the government of Greece and the commandants of the imperial marine in the Archipelago, the latter not having wished to recognize the blockade of the Turkish ports in the Morea and Epirus. It is affirmed that several Austrian vessels wishing to enter these ports, have already been captured by Greek vessels of war. It is believed that Austria, in consequence of the weakness of her marine, will be obliged to conform to the decree of the Greek senate, which declares the Ottoman ports in a state of blockade—a decree which has already obtained more force since the approximation of the English to the Hellenians.

French Chamber of Deputies.

In the sitting of the 23d, the subject of debate was the project of law for levying the young men of the class of 1823. M. Laisne de Villeveque, made a very long and vehement speech against this project. Allowing that some monarchial modifications in the constitution of Spain were desirable, he deprecated the principle of armed intervention, as pregnant with the most dangerous consequences; for, as many different forms of government prevailed in the world, if nations were to take offence at those various forms, we must expect endless wars, till all nations were governed by the same form; and if such a right were admitted, the ocean might be an insufficient barrier to the American republics; the haughty England might be summoned to the tribunal of the rulers of Europe. He proceeded:

The famous bill of rights is already under an anathema. The principles pompously proclaimed by the holy alliance, proscribes even her magna charta and the charter of forests, extorted from the impotent tyranny of John who was conquered by his barons. Already, in fact, she raises her formidable trident, which has more than once shaken the world. Her pride has already loudly pronounced in her parliament, those threats which are the forerunners of political storms. What do I say! Her war cry has already responded, ‘Civil and Religious Liberty to all Nations’!

The ardent policy of an enlightened minister eagerly seizes on the glorious part which seemed reserved for France, happy and free under the Regis of legitimate monarchy, that of ranking at the head of constitutional governments.

The orator drew, at great length, a gloomy picture of the probable consequences of this war—the uncertainty of success, the dangers to which young troops, however brave, will be exposed in a country where the veteran troops of Napoleon found only their graves—he painted the effects it would produce on the internal prosperity of France; some enormous additions to taxes, already insupportable, would be required to maintain, perhaps for years, 100,000 men in the peninsula, to support Ferdinand in the absolute power which it was intended to restore to him; whereas, if Ferdinand would sincerely proclaim true liberty in Spain—if he would, with the advice of wise counselors, consecrate in a charter the true principles of rational freedom, he would at once extinguish the flame of civil war.

M. de Sesmaisons spoke in favour of the project—and M. Duvergier de Hauranne against it. This gentleman greatly regretted that the mediation of England had been twice rejected.—It was ultimately passed by a majority of 256 votes to 9.”

Genoa, April 12.

It is affirmed, that the Sardinian squadron which is now on the coast of Sardinia is to repair to the coast of Spain, there to act in concert with a French fleet.

Letters from Hamburg say, that news had been received there from Cronstadt, stating that the Russian fleet in that port was arming with great diligence. On the other hand Englishmen who had arrived in that city affirm, that an English fleet was coming to cruise in the Baltic; while Denmark is said to be arming ships of war to defend the sound.

[German paper.]

SMYRNA PAPERS.

A file of these papers have been received at Boston, to the 21st of March. No recent event of importance had occurred between the Greeks and Turks. The latter were actively employed in fitting squadrons of frigates, to cope with the Greek vessels, and to avoid their terrible fire-ships. In the mean time, the Greek cruisers hovered round the Turkish shores, made captures, and committed depredations. The “Spectator” intimates, that England, and other maritime powers, intend to send squadrons into the Archipelago to put a stop to the Greek depredations on neutral and other

commerce. Greek pride, it says, has been highly excited by their recent successes.

The war between Persia and Turkey continued, and became more serious every day.

These papers confirm the French account of the greatness in Constantinople, March 1, by which it was estimated 12,000 buildings were consumed, and 40,000 persons rendered homeless.

Since the beginning of the Greek revolution, and especially since the information which has been given of different plots of the highest criminality, the Maiti has declared that the precious life of his highness ought not to be endangered, and that he must never go to fire. This is the reason he was not present at the last one. It produced a great sensation in the minds of the Mussulmen. They were pursued that the fatality which had befallen them in so remarkable a manner was an act of the celestial anger. This belief is the more general, from its being supported by a prophecy from Mecca.

Cheid Achmet, reputed a sage and saint among the pious Turks, was making his prayer alone, before the sacred coffin, when he heard the voice of the prophet, who complained of the vices and sins of the Mussulmen. I dare no longer show myself before the Lord, said he, the other prophets laugh me to scorn—the Mussulmen are no longer worthy of the holy law I have given them. Out of one hundred and eighty thousand who have perished in the space of two years, scarcely ten thousand have had the happiness of reaching the divine abode, which is promised as the reward of virtue. Cheid Achmet, added he, go revive the faith of believers, draw them from their disorders, let them again become worthy of me and of their God. A firman which has been read in the mosques, confirms the authenticity of this prophecy, and orders every Mussulman to have a copy of it, and wear it next his heart.

Eight Days Later from England.

New York, June 11.

The packet ship John Wells arrived here last evening, in 30 days from Liverpool. By this conveyance, the editor of the Commercial Advertiser have received files of London papers of the 8th, and Liverpool of the 9th ult.

The Paris dates are of the 5th May, and the accounts from Bayonne of the 29th April. From these it appears that the French army had entered Saragossa on the 26th April, by consent of the magistrates of that place. Burgos was in their possession on the 22d April, and marshal Oudinot is stated to have pushed his advanced guard on the roads of Aranda and Palencia, with the intention of proceeding to Madrid. The occupation of the citadel of Jaca, and a few other places of small note, by the invading army, are likewise mentioned in the French papers. The Courier of the 5th May, states, that advices had been received in London, of the Duke d'Angouleme having experienced difficulties, of a nature which he did not anticipate, when he calculated on an easy march to Madrid, and which had the effect of inducing him to relax in his operations, until he received reinforcements from Paris. The nature of these difficulties is not explained; but the Courier communicates, on “authority,” the fact, that 30,000 additional troops had been ordered to proceed to the Pyrenees from the northern parts of France, in consequence of the urgent demand of the Duke d'Angouleme to hasten their march. The unexpected resistance offered by the strong holds of St. Sebastian, Pamplona and Figueras, seem to throw some light on this requisition for additional levies. But, we apprehend, there is a stronger inducement for this, not mentioned in any of the French papers. The little opposition which the invaders have met with from any thing like regular armies, since their entrance into Spain, and the fact, that the road from Burgos to Madrid lies through mountains, where the guerrillas, and the main body of this part of the Spanish army, are known to be stationed, must have created an apprehension in the minds of the French that a snare had been laid to entrap them in these fastnesses; for how reconcile the cordial reception which the French are every where met with by the inhabitants, with the circumstances of the principal fortresses on the frontier refusing to surrender, without supposing that some plan of this nature had been resolved upon by the cortes? Rumors had been circulated in London, tending to encourage a belief that the pause of the French armies had been occasioned by a wish, on the part of Louis, to negotiate with Spain for peace, and that, with that view, he had recalled his former minister, Decazes. These rumors, however, were evidently of a stock jobbing nature, and seem to have died away when the purposes for which their circulation was intended, had been effected. We see no reason now to believe, that the French government will give up its views on Spain until it is convinced, by the disasters of its armies, of the impolicy of the measure. It may have made a wrong calculation as to the amount of the force necessary for trying the experiment of restoring arbitrary power in the peninsula; but we are satisfied the moment

has not yet arrived when the ruling faction, with the entire control of the energies of France in their hands, will be disposed to forego the advantages they now enjoy, by vigorously prosecuting their favorite object.

According to the French papers, the inhabitants of Catalonia not only welcomed the invading armies in the most cordial manner, but every where expressed their hatred of the constitutional system, and their ardent desire for the restoration of the ancient regime. Without arms in their hands, it was good policy to act in this manner, especially when they were at the mercy of a fanatical soldiery, and a horde of traitors who had betrayed their country for the love of gold. But when we look at the spirited answer of the Spanish governor of Figueras to the summons of marshal Moncey, to surrender the fortress under his command to the enemy, we are strongly inclined to suspect that the French themselves do not believe one third of what they say about the attachment of the people to the Bourbon family. We have at least evidence before us that when the Spaniards meet the French in the field with arms in their hands, and under equal advantages, the latter have nothing to boast of over the former. We have now before us an "official" account of a brilliant affair, between a division of Spanish cavalry, consisting of 600, commanded by colonel Bazan, an aid-de-camp of gen. Mila, and an army of royalists amounting to 3000, who, in endeavoring to cut off the former, met with a total defeat. Bazan was marching to the relief of Valencia, when, perceiving that, owing to the great number of the royalists, there was no hope of his advancing or retreating, he formed the resolution of cutting his way through the rebel army, when putting himself at the head of his little band, and giving order to take no prisoners but slay all, with the customary *viva* of "Long live the constitution," rushed in among the enemy, who, surprised and astonished at the acts of gallant intrepidity, became panic struck and broke into confusion. To use colonel Bazan's own words, he and his men killed until they were literally fatigued, pursuing the enemy nearly to Murviedro. 600 of the rebels were killed and left on the field, among them 8 friars; 250 made prisoners, being wounded badly; 1500 stands of arms, two pieces artillery and ammunition taken. The gallant Bazan arrived in Valencia on the same night of his victory, about 8 o'clock, where he was received in triumph, and the city brilliantly illuminated." After so gallant an exploit as this, we are no way surprised that the duke d'Angouleme should feel some hesitation in advancing farther into the country without a force sufficient to resist similar attacks.

The Beyonne papers inform us, that the constitutional corps under the count Abial and gen. Morillo, amounting to 40,000 men, were about to unite, and to offer battle to marshal Oudinot, while Ballesteros was to keep in check the corps of gen. Molitor. Were we to credit every thing we see in the French papers, we would be compelled to believe that Morillo and Ballesteros were nearly deserted of troops; and we shall likely be amused with stories of this nature until we receive intelligence from another source of what is going on in the peninsula. The little which now and then transpires, independent of the French accounts, inclines us to believe that the cause of "legitimacy" is not going on so prosperously as some would have us to think; and we are strengthened in this opinion on observing the anxiety with which the London Courier states what it considers fact, "that a Russian army is undoubtedly assembling in the Duchy of Warsaw;" but, continues the editor, "whether to be used for the purpose of overawing France in the absence of her own soldiers, or as a body of troops to join the French in Spain, we cannot pretend to say." From this it might be inferred, at least, that apprehensions were entertained among the crowned heads, of a failure in their design against Spain, or some reaction in France, should the government of Louis be left alone in the struggle. Accounts from Vienna, of a recent date, mention that the communications between that court and St. Petersburg had again been actively resumed; and advices from Lausanne repeat that the Austrian troops, which were about to evacuate Italy, had unexpectedly halted on the frontiers of Lombardy. From all this, concludes the Courier, "we think it requires no extraordinary sagacity to presage the coming events." Or, in other words, that Russia and Austria, agreeably to the pledge already given, finding that the overthrow of liberal principles was an undertaking of too great a magnitude to be accomplished by France, had determined on bringing into the field their immense legions. This we foresaw would be the case, when contemplating the probability of the French armies invading Spain; and when we now observe the preparation making in England, and in several northern ports to cover the ocean with numerous fleets, it may, we think, be presumed that the flames of war are on the eve of spreading throughout all Europe.

In England some preparations of war are visible. Eleven sail of the line, four frigates, and six sloops of war are ordered to be fitted for sea, and a great demand for sailors. The measures of go-

vernment have been approved by parliament after a debate of three nights.

Summons addressed to the commander of Figueras, by Marshal Moncey, April 22.

"The Marshal of France, Commanding in Chief of the Fourth Corps of the Eastern Pyrenees.

"Is the name of his most catholic majesty Ferdinand VII. Considering the disposition of the Spanish people, and the reception with which the troops under command are hailed every where on their passage; considering that the first duty—the first sentiment of the noble and generous minds who direct the movements of the royal army, is to appease the animosities which spring from revolutions, to unite in submission to their sovereign all misled Spaniards, and thus to spare the effusion of precious blood, I invite the governor of Figueras to surrender that fortress to the combined royal armies of France and Spain. The act in which the governor of Figueras will find all the guarantees which he can desire, is the subjoined proclamation to the Spaniards, by his royal highness the duke of Angouleme. The Spanish colors will continue to float on the ramparts of Figueras. The confidence of the governor towards the royal army in this conjuncture, cannot in the least wound the laws of honor. It will be entirely national, and will ensure to him the good will and satisfaction of his august sovereign, Ferdinand VII. The marshal is authorized to give to the governor the assurance that property will be respected, that persons will not be molested on account of their political opinions, and that his excellency, and all those under his orders, will preserve their honours, their ranks, their emoluments, and prerogatives. Done at head-quarters, under Figueras, April 22.

"(Signed) "MONCEY."

To this summons, the governor, St. Miguel, returned the following answer:

SEÑOR GENERAL.—The fortress of St. Fernando de Figueras, which the nation has entrusted to my care, and to whose confidence I desire to make a return becoming a true Spaniard and a free man, shall not be surrendered, nor placed in the hands of the royal armies of France and Spain, as your excellency requires in your letter of this date, delivered to me by captain Laserra, your aid-de-camp; and its garrison, penetrated with the same sentiment as myself, are resolved to bury themselves under its ruins rather than fail in the observance of their honor and their oaths.

"I am sensible to the fact, and lament the prospect, that precious blood must flow on both sides; but it is not in my power to prevent it. With your excellency and your army alone resides the power to prevent the calamities which you deplore, by uniting yourselves with people who so much desire liberty, instead of unjustly and forcibly imposing chains upon a nation which enjoys that liberty, and which neither acknowledges, nor will ever acknowledge the right of any other power to interfere with its political concerns, or receive at foreign dictation, laws it must alone form for itself.

"As I am very far from accepting the proposals of your excellency, I lay entirely aside as irrelevant the proclamation which his royal highness the duke of Angouleme has addressed to the Spaniards, which can only be good and useful for perfidious Spaniards and unnatural children of their country; but not to true sons of that mother, whom they do highly value, and for whose prosperity and happiness they are disposed to sacrifice themselves.

"This is the only answer I have to return to your excellency. Wishing not to fail in civility I determined to admit the first flag of your excellency; but I must assure you that I shall not treat in the same manner the second which comes with the same mission.

"Given in the fortress of St. Fernando de Figueras, the first bulwark of the national liberty, this 22d of April, 1823. (Signed)

"The Governor, ST. MIGUEL."

FROM VALPARAISO.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from an American gentleman at Valparaiso, dated February 17, which we believe is a few days later than our former advices. He says, "Gen. Freire has arrived here from Concepcion, with 2500 men, and has taken the director prisoner. Freire has 3000 men on the road from Concepcion to the city, and 3000 men from Coquimbo, are about two miles from the city waiting to join him. The director arrived at Valparaiso the same day that Freire arrived in the harbor. He (the director) was immediately put under a guard of 200 men, and yet is a prisoner. Gen. Freire approached near the city on the 15th, with all his troops. He does not wish to take the director's chair, but is determined to make a complete change, and have an elective government. He is the Washington of this country. The change will be beneficial to foreigners, as he is very friendly to them. These events have put a stop to all business for the time; in fine, matters are discouraging. At one season we have the grain crop failing; at another our city is shaken to its foundations by earthquakes; and, immediately

after this, every thing is turned topsy-turvy by revolution. To-day, (Feb. 27,) we had another shock of an earthquake, at about 2 o'clock. The water in a tub in the yard was thrown out, and the tub rolled with the earth like the motion of a boat. The shock continued about two or three minutes. I shall leave here as soon as possible for America. The government is very unsettled, and the earth on which we stand does not appear to be any firmer than the government.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, June 25.

We regret to learn that Joseph Wilson, esq. has resigned his appointment as solicitor of the 6th judicial district of this state. His successor is not yet designated.

Register.

On Thursday the 12th inst. Don Jose Maria Salazar was presented to the president of the United States by the secretary of state, when he delivered his letter of credence, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the Republic of Colombia, and was received in that character by the president.

RETURN J. MEIGS, postmaster general of the United States, has resigned that office. No person has yet been appointed to succeed him.

On the 9th instant, a fire broke out in a stable at Fredericksburg, Va. which was consumed so rapidly, that twenty of the horses within perished. Fourteen dwelling houses were burnt before the progress of the flames could be arrested. The houses destroyed were insured to the amount of 40,000 dollars.

Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. Jersey.—From the eleventh annual report of the board of directors of this institution, it appears that fifty-two new students have been added during the past year. Twenty have finished their theological course, and the number now in connection with it is eighty-five. The library has been increased by the valuable addition of that which formerly belonged to the late seminary of the Associate Reformed Synod, and now consists of about 4500 volumes and 600 pamphlets. A new scholarship has been founded by Mr. William Scott of New Jersey, which forms the ninth established.

During the last month the treasurer acknowledges the receipt of 2611 dollars 56 cents.

Poulson's Amer. D. Adv.

The time approaches at which we may expect the return of commodore Porter and a part of his squadron. They have endured great exposure in a most fatiguing service; they have effectually protected our commerce from the moment of their going out; and the pirates have fled before them as chaff flies before the wind. A sufficient force will doubtless be left to guard against a renewal of their base and bloody career; but we trust the whole squadron, attached to which are so many valuable officers and seamen, will not remain to endure the effects of a vertical sun in the season which is now near at hand.

[Nat. Intel.

The New York papers state, that several suicides have lately taken place in that city. One man put an end to his life the day after the great match race—having lost all his money in betting on the southern horse.

In proof of the very high price of real estate in Boston, at the present time, we might mention several sales of land which have lately been made, at rates higher, we believe, than estates similarly situated have been ever sold at heretofore. We will specify one only, viz: a small lot in Union street, which was lately sold for twenty-five thousand dollars, it being at the rate of twenty-seven dollars per square foot, and the buildings on the land being of no value.

Daily Adv.

A letter to the editors of the Norfolk Beacon, dated Thompson's Island, 27th May, states, that commodore Porter is much indisposed, that he had not been on shore for several days.

Gen. VIVES, the new captain general of Cuba, is said to be very popular; and it is supposed that he will do all in his power for the suppression of piracy.

At Jamaica, bills of indictment have been found against 30 pirates captured by British vessels, and 26 have been arraigned on a charge of piracy and murder.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Norfolk papers of the 6th inst. contain New Orleans dates to the 14th of May, received by the schooner Robert Burns, capt. Pierson, in 16 days from New Orleans. Capt. P. states that great apprehensions were entertained at New Orleans and on the coast, of the destruction of property in consequence of the rise of the waters.

The crevasse, in front of the planta-

tion of gen. Lacoste, gave way on the night of the 7th of May; the following morning the water was five feet wide—100 persons were employed to stop the breach—by the next day the breach was closed.

On the 10th of May the river was over into Levee-street, between Jefferson and St. Peter-streets. Laborers were hard at work repairing the breaches. At noon the wind increased, and the water was running over the Levee in several places opposite the city, and in the Faubourg St. Mary, the influx was irresistible. At one, a crevasse of the Levee took place about 4 miles above the city. At McCarty's plantation the river was undermining the Levee, and for forty miles above there was an overflow. The water had not been so high since 1811.

The freshet in the river Pasquale, and the streams emptying into it, had carried off all the mills, &c.

The crops of cotton and corn in the neighborhood of Baton Rouge had been destroyed by the heavy rains. The Baton Rouge Republican says the waters have not been so high before since 1785.

The water continued to rise from one to one and a half inches every 24 hours. The Levee opposite Baton Rouge had been partly washed off. Some of the residents were preparing to move over.

The New-Orleans papers pronounce the season to be distressing—cotton low—cotton scarce—incessant rains—the crops in part destroyed—and apprehensions entertained of a general overflow of New-Orleans and vicinity.

From the Providence Journal.

Horrid Murder.—The following extract of a letter from Dr. Peleg Clarke, his friend, gives a circumstantial account of one of the most atrocious deeds that have been perpetrated in our state, and which is, perhaps, unexampled in the record of crime—The act was committed on Monday noon in the town of Coventry, near the Arkwright village:

"I was yesterday called to witness one of the most horrid sights I ever beheld; at half past 12 o'clock, I was requested to go to Richmond Remington, by one of his sons, in great haste, he said his father had killed his mother and himself. I repaired immediately to the house, about a quarter of a mile off, and on entering the house found Mrs. Remington laying on the floor with her face downward and covered with blood. I discovered a depression on the back part of her head, and found upon examination, her skull broken in; there were no signs of life remaining. About four feet from her, was her husband sitting in a chair with his chin resting upon his breast, covered with blood. I raised up his head and beheld the fatal stab! On the left side of the windpipe immediately over the carotid and large artery of the neck, which I have no doubt was divided; the incision externally was about as large as a skillful butcher would make in the neck of a hog, he was evidently dead. A court of inquest was held, which returned a verdict of wilful murder perpetrated by Remington on his wife, and suicide on himself.

I have been acquainted with Remington for seven or eight years; he was a man who was in the habit of drinking

to excess, occasionally, but I never saw him intoxicated to my knowledge; he was considered a good neighbor, but it is said he has lived very unhappy in his family for several years, especially when intoxicated. His wife has left several children, the youngest four or five years old; she was respected by her acquaintance. It appears that he has threatened her life for some time past, and that she has been on her guard; and it is said he has been more intemperate than usual for a week or ten days past. I was at his house on the 16th inst. in attendance upon a woman who was ill; I thought he appeared more sullen than usual.

At the inquest, it was given in evidence that he had not drank so much that day as he had the day before; that he had slept but little that night, and appeared agitated all the forenoon; his wife was setting the table for dinner in the kitchen; two of his sons were at the west end of the house; the woman who was unwell, was asleep in a bed room leading from the kitchen; one of the small children was in the room with his mother. Remington went to the wood pile, took up his axe, told his wife he was going to cut some bean poles, and went into the house. The child says, his mother asked him if he was going to kill her with that axe; he replied "no, think I am going to kill you with such a dull tool as this?" The mother stepped towards the door; he asked her where she was going; stepped before her and shut the door, and immediately gave her a blow on the head with the pole of the axe, which brought her to the floor. He then gave her two heavy blows with the axe on the back of her head, as she lay on the floor. He raised himself, saw the sick woman, drew back the axe and stepped towards her; she begged for her life; he replied "the work is done," and turned towards the closet door and the woman escaped with her child; he then took a small butcher knife from the closet, which was very sharp and supposed to have been prepared for the purpose; went through the entry to the looking-glass, where he cut his throat in the manner I have described.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.	Greatest heat.
June 18	70	86	89
19	70	89	94
20	71	90	95
21	73	84	94
22	73	90	94
23	75	82	92
24	73	66	70

MUSIC TUITION.

JAMES AKROYD, of Newbern, respectfully informs the citizens of Hillsborough and its vicinity, that he is ready giving

Lessons in Music,

during the summer months, in Hillsborough. His terms will be, for the Piano, twelve dollars a quarter, four lessons every other week; and three dollars for vocal music, two lessons every other week.

Mr. Akroyd will tune instruments, and furnish the Philadelphia prices, Piano Fortes, and other musical instruments, warranted.

A subscription paper is in the hands of Mr. Huntington. Lessons will be given on the first of July, when the quarter will commence.

June 25.

76—

Hillsborough Academy.

At the late examination of the students of the Hillsborough Academy, held in presence of the Faculty of the University of this state, fifteen young gentlemen were approved on the studies preparatory to the freshman class, and six for the sophomore.

The exercises of the Academy will be resumed on the last Monday in the present month.

The subscriber has engaged the assistance of a gentleman, who has taught for several years in one of the most distinguished classical seminaries in Maryland.

Idle, dissolute, and profane young men, who may think of resorting to this institution, are hereby warned, that neither at the Academy, nor in the town, will immorality meet with the least countenance.

Exclusive of the time allotted for recitation, regular hours for studying at the Academy, under the inspection of the teachers, are prescribed, morning and evening; so that the time usually mis-spent by students at their lodgings, will be here usefully employed.

John Rogers, Principal

June 24.

76—6

To all whom it may concern.

ALL the lands sold for Direct Taxes under the several acts of congress passed the 2d day of August, 1813, the 9th day of January, 1815, and the 5th day of March, 1816, and purchased on behalf of the United States, may be redeemed at any time within two years from the end of the last session of congress (March, 1823); through me, as regards the property of residents in the second and eighth collection districts of North-Carolina; and through the clerks of the United States district

TO A SMILE.

Ah! wherefore, stranger, art thou come
To place upon a faded cheek?
Canst thou dispel the fitful gloom
Which doth an anguished heart bespeak?

Lost is the effort—van thy art—
Thou mayst the ruffled surface calm,
But for a crust'd and bleeding heart,
Misfortune afford no healing balm.

Twill cheat the eye of thoughtless friends,
Who only hover round the gay;
Whose love with their amusement ends,
Nor lives beyond a fleeting day.

But ah! how doubly sharp the pain,
Which then receding feeling knows;
When driven within itself again,
It feeds upon its hidden woes.

LINES.
Worked in a Hearth Rug, by a Lady.
We fair, take heed how you advance.
Nor tempt your own undoing;
If you're too forward, fearful chance!
A spark may prove your ruin.

From the Nashville Gazette.

JANE — was the only daughter of a man, who, in the early part of his life, emigrated to the United States from the north of Ireland. Accustomed to a life of industry, by application to his business, and suffering from poverty in his youth, he regarded money as the only object worth a reasonable man's attention. By his diligence he had amassed a considerable fortune, which it was known in the country his daughter would inherit. It is now more than forty years since I have seen her. She was then in the bloom of youth — hope and expectation gave to her a more interesting appearance than I have ever yet witnessed. — She was about eighteen; possessing natural good sense, and accomplishments that rendered her the pride and admiration of her friends. Many were the suitors for her hand, but she refused them with such a grace and respect for their feelings that they loved her the more. — Among her admirers there was a young man, a native of Massachusetts, respectable by his talents and genius. He was a member of the bar, and though young, maintained a respectable standing among his brethren. He was loved by all classes, for his gentle and kind, and manly deportment, and nature had given him a striking and interesting appearance. But as yet he was poor, and he owed to fortune nothing. Chance threw him in the company of **JANE** — an intimacy was formed, and he frequently visited her father's house where he received not only that attention and marked politeness which he deserved by his standing in society, but also experienced that open hearted cordiality which marks the character of Irishmen.

There is a secret attachment formed between congenial minds of which even the persons themselves are not aware, and often they are surprised at the hold they have got of each other's affections. This was the case with these two young persons. It was not until these circumstances took place that either of them ever suspected that they loved each other. Among the suitors for the hand of **JANE**, was a man of about forty years of age, a widower; who was devoid of every principle that makes man noble, and whose riches were his only support in society. It is but justice to remark that his private character was unknown to the father of **JANE**. He solicited a permission to wait on **JANE**, and received it, with hearty wishes from the father for his success. He there met Mr. H. and his sagacity soon discovered that, which, though unknown to themselves, would prevent him from obtaining the object of his wishes. Fearful of meeting his rival openly, he took every occasion of injuring the growing reputation of Mr. H. both as a man and a lawyer, and he too well succeeded. His influence in society was great, and people could not disbelieve his insinuations — it was not possible, said they, that ever the dark hints of the rich Mr. T. could be without foundation — no, there must be something in them. As it was to be expected, his little practice declined every day, and the cold looks of the people were to his noble spirit worse than the loss of life. He determined on leaving the country, and waited on **JANE** for the purpose of taking leave of her, but unfortunately for both, notwithstanding all his prudence and determinations, he revealed his attachment, and they parted with assurances of mutual love and fidelity.

After the departure of Mr. H. the rich Mr. T. pressed his suit, and

from some expressions of his, together with hints of his conduct to her lover, she was induced to believe that the misfortune and disappointment of both, might be attributed to his conduct. — She refused him with contempt. He waited on her father, exposed to him the state of his property, and offered to settle a large estate upon her could the latter prevail upon **JANE** to become the wife of the former. The father, dazzled with the offer, promised to use his influence, and if that would not be sufficient, his authority. He did both, but they were as yet useless. Mr. T. finding all his schemes prove abortive, and knowing well the cause of his failure, raised a report that Mr. H. died of fever at —, to which place he had removed. This report was carefully conveyed to the ears of **JANE**, and which was further confirmed by the silence of her lover. She believed it — and to pacify, or rather to gratify her father, she became miserable by being the wife of Mr. T. From that hour, she never knew peace. In following improperly the opinions of her father, and forgetting what was due to herself, her future life became wretched; and in performing what she conceived to be a duty she owed her father, she neglected that prior one, her own happiness.

Some short time after her marriage. Mr. H. returned from where he had settled himself, and where he had gained a degree of eminence worthy of him — He came to claim her as his bride; but she was now another's — not her heart, but her person. She saw him once, and but for a few minutes, when all was explained. He loved **JANE** too well to demand an explanation with her despicable husband, well aware what would be the consequences of such a proceeding — he returned to his place or abode unhappy. From that time **JANE** declined fast. A slow, consuming grief seized fast hold on her — her husband became a gambler, and lost his only support in society — and **JANE** died in giving birth to a son, whom its grandfather took home. Too late he found that it was not money that could have made his daughter happy, and soon after, he followed her to the grave. The unfortunate child, neglected by his father and deprived by death of its protector, was an outcast upon the world, until Mr. H. took it home as his adopted child. Years have now rolled away since then, and he enjoys a comparative degree of peace, yet he looks forward with anxiety to that state of existence when the troubles of this life are lost in undisturbed felicity — where men can be happy without having gold, and where the envenomed tongue of detraction can never be heard.

LOCUSTS.

The following account is extracted from 'John's Biblical Archæology,' a work recently published at Andover, Mass. designed to elucidate the Holy Scriptures.

VAST bodies of locusts, called by the Orientals the armies of God, lay waste the country, (Egypt.) They observe as regular order, when they march, as an army. — At evening they descend from their flight, and form, as it were, their camps. In the morning, when the sun has risen considerably, they ascend again, if they do not find food, and fly in the direction of the wind. They go in immense numbers, and occupy a space of 10 or 12 miles in length, and 4 or 5 in breadth, and are so deep, that the sun cannot penetrate through them; so that they convert the day into night, and bring a temporary darkness on the land. The sound of their wings is terrible.

When they descend upon the earth, they cover a vast tract a foot and a half high. If the air is cold and moist, or if they be wet with the dew, they remain where they happen to be, till they are dried and warmed by the sun. They decamp at length in good order and march almost in a direct line north. Nothing stops them. They fill the ditches which are dug to stop them with their bodies, and extinguish by their numbers the fires which are kindled. They pass over walls and enter the doors and windows of houses. They devour every thing which is green, strip off the bark of trees, and even break them to pieces by their weight — They make a loud noise when eating. The greatest part of the evil is, that the first army of locusts is likely to be succeeded by another, a third, and a fourth, which consume all that is left, and leave the ground in appearance, as if it had been burnt over with fire. When they have consumed every thing, they fly away in the direction of the wind, leaving behind them not only their fatid ex-

cavations, but their eggs, buried in the ground, from which is produced in the following spring a much more numerous progeny of these evil invaders. They are borne at length over the sea, an element with which they have not formed an acquaintance. They descend upon it, as they do upon the land, and are drowned. They are driven by the waves upon the shore, where they patrify, and render the air so corrupted, as to breed the pestilence. These locusts are much longer than those among us, being 5 or 6 inches long, and an inch and a half thick. The form of the head is like that of a horse. Hence they are often compared to horses. In some instances it is like the human head. Their teeth are sharp and are compared to those of lions. There are different species of them; eight or nine occur in the Bible.

N. Y. Observer.

From Walsh's Museum of Foreign Literature and Science.

On the White and Black Ants of India.

The following observations on the habits of two species of Indian Ants, were communicated by a person who resided sometime in India. They are more worthy of attention, because they tend to confirm some of the most interesting facts mentioned by Smeathman, and others, whose narratives have been suspected of exaggeration; and were made by a lady, who was wholly unacquainted with the writings of these authors:

"The White Ant of India is particularly fond of burrowing in the mud walls of the Indian houses. My attention was one morning attracted by the appearance of a wet spot on the coloured walls of my apartment, at a season, and in a situation, to preclude the supposition of this having been occasioned by rain, or by accident. This led me to examine the spot, and on slightly touching it, the plaster gave way, and I discovered a part of the wall behind was hollow. From this I concluded that

there was a nest of ants lodged in it; and on looking narrowly, I heard a sound produced by a rapid succession of strokes, a mimic alarm beat, and immediately a great number of white ants came to the place, with their mouths filled with wet mud, with which they repaired the breach in a few minutes. Their whole proceedings were so curious and interesting, that I frequently amused myself by pulling down what they repaired, and observed that there was always an alarm beat before they came to build it up.

"I have been highly amused with the conduct of the Black Ants, animals much more daring though less destructive, than the white ones. I have often observed that when one or two of them found a large dead insect, or any such substance, too large to carry off, that they would go away, and soon return with a number of their species sufficient for the purpose. A gentleman several times sprinkled one or two black ants, engaged in examining a dead insect, with hair powder. They retreated and soon after he saw his powdered acquaintances at the head of a large column of ants, marching to secure the prize, which had been discovered in their scouts. I have also observed the black ants removing from one place to another, in a large body, marching in a regular column, except a few who seemed to act as overseers. These last marched on each side of the large body, and occasionally turned back when any thing deranged the line of march; and they never failed to hasten the advance of the loiterers.

Translated from "L' Histoire des Chiens Célestes," for the Charleston Courier.

Towards the close of the celebrated seven years war, between the Prussians and Poles, **FREDERIC** the Great, who was very near sighted, found himself for one whole night entirely alone, and at a great distance from his army. He was on the borders of the river Prezel, and had reason to dread a rencontre with several detachments of Cossacks, who were roving up and down the country. Conscious of his danger he quickened his steps, when his dog, a stout and fiery Dane, who had accompanied him in all his expeditions, suddenly threw himself against the breast of the horse he was mounting. Evidently wishing to prevent his mounting, and the king not heeding him, the sagacious animal threw himself round to the side of his royal master, and uttering a most piteous groan, fixed his teeth gently into the lower part of his boot. **FREDERIC**, who had experienced, on several occasions, the extraordinary attachment of this dog, was astonished at

the agitation he discovered. Suspecting something unusual, he stopped — looked around, but perceived no one near — he listened attentively, but could hear nothing. With his usual prudence and foresight, he dismounted his horse, and retreated some steps, to the great delight of the faithful dog, who leaped for joy and loaded his master with caresses.

Selecting a retired and lonely place, the king threw himself on the ground for the remainder of the night, and listened attentively. He presently heard a hollow and distant noise, which reverberated along the shores of the river. — He listened in breathless anxiety, and was soon convinced that his dog had warned him to some purpose. He perceived, by the glimmering of the moon, several horsemen preceding a large corps of the enemy's cavalry, which was stationed in an adjacent plain. Under these hazardous circumstances **FREDERIC** lost no time. He sought refuge under an arch of the bridge to which the enemy were advancing, and over which they passed a few minutes after, in the most profound silence. Never had this prince found himself in so perilous a situation; the slightest motion would betray him; and in becoming an unresisting prisoner, he would forfeit for ever his liberty, the reward of his unexampled exploits, and perhaps even his title to glory. To complete his terror, the poor dog, bursting with fury at finding his royal master so nearly in the power of the enemy, made an effort to bark. At this critical moment, trembling for the first time perhaps in his life, the amiable **FREDERIC** seized his furious companion by the jaws, and pressing them forcibly between his hands, they both remained immovable, in this singular attitude, until the Cossacks had entirely passed the narrow bridge, and the Prussian king, with his faithful companion, were released from imminent danger.

A WESTERN HERMIT.

About twelve miles above the junction of Spoon and Illinois rivers, immediately on the bank of the former, there has been living, for three years past, a man who had entirely secluded himself from the world, and dwelt in the midst of the wilderness alone, and upwards of 60 miles from the residence of any human being. His name is **Davidson**, a physician who was formerly a surgeon in the United States' army, and was pupil to the celebrated Dr. Rush. He has a number of medical books, two guns, and a dog, and a quantity of clothing. He has erected himself a small hut, and has about an acre of ground in cultivation — at the back of his garden runs Spoon river, in which he has a fish trap. His food is wild turkeys and other game, fish, and the produce of his garden. He appears displeased at the sight of a human being.

My informant saw him at his residence, being impelled by curiosity to visit him, and inquire of him particularly the cause of this strange seclusion. He said he had done so and would do so ever, to keep clear of the wretched white people. His father lives in Pennsylvania, and he has received many solicitous letters from him and other friends, to return, but has never answered one, and declares it to be his determination to remove from his present situation as soon as the whites approach too near him. As soon as his present stock of clothing wears out, he says he will dress himself in skins.

Ind. Gaz.

A MISER'S WILL.

"I give and bequeath to my sister-in-law, Sarah Dennis, four old worn stockings, which she will find underneath my bed; to my nephew, Charles Macartney, two pairs of stockings, lying in the box where I keep my linen; to lieut. Johnston of his majesty's fifth regiment of foot, my only pair of white cotton stockings, and my old scarlet great coat; and to Hannah Boorke, my house keeper, in return for her long and faithful services, my cracked earthen pitcher." Hannah, in anger, told the other legatees that she resigned to them her valuable share of the property, and retired. In equal rage Charles kicked down the pitcher; and as it broke, a multitude of guineas burst out and rolled along the floor. — This fortunate discovery induced those present to examine the stockings, which to their great joy were crammed with money.

A SCHOLAR'S FUNERAL.

Mr. John Underwood, of Nassington, who died in 1733, and was buried at Whittlesea, left six thousand

pounds to his sister on condition of her burying him in the following eccentric manner. When the grave was filled up and covered with the turf, six gentlemen, who were appointed to follow him, and to whom he left ten guineas each, with orders not to wear black, sung the last stanza of the second book of Horace. No bell was tolled; no one was invited but these six gentlemen; and no relation followed the corpse. The coffin was painted green, according to his direction; and he was buried with all his clothes on. Under his head was placed Sanadon's Horace; at his feet Bentley's Milton; in his right hand a small Greek Testament, with an inscription in gold letters; in his left hand a pocket edition of Horace, with this inscription, *Mutis amicus, J. U.*; and under Bentley's Horace.

After the ceremony was over, the parties attending it returned to the house, where his sister had provided a very good supper; and when the cloth was removed, they sang the 51st ode of the 1st book of Horace, drank a cheering glass, and then went home.

All this was in strict consonance to his will — which, after giving very minute directions, thus concluded: "Which done, I would have them take a cheering glass, and think no more of John Underwood."

London Paper.

"The general depravation of morals is the last calamity which can beset a state. When the whole mass is corrupted, no excellence of political institutions, no wisdom of the legislator, no justice of the ruler, can be of any avail. — The influence of laws is always less powerful than the restraints of conscience; and how, indeed, shall the laws of man be enforced in a community where the laws of God are set at defiance? Such a state may, for a time, be distinguished by every external mark of prosperity; extended dominion, accumulated wealth, and successful cultivation of the arts — but its prosperity is not happiness; its magnificence and luxury, however imposing, are a poor and inadequate compensation for the absence of mutual confidence and mutual kindness and contentment, of the dignity of virtue and the consolations of religion."

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I shall attend at the following places, to collect the tax of 1822, to wit, at George Johnston's on Monday the 7th — at Chapel Hill on Tuesday the 8th — at Brown's mill on Wednesday the 9th — at Wm. Thompson's, esq. on Thursday the 10th — at John Newlin's on Friday the 11th — at Ruffin's mill on Saturday the 12th — at (Big) George Albright's on Monday the 14th — at John Long's on Tuesday the 15th — at Isaac Holt's, esq. on Wednesday the 16th — at Ephraim Cook's on Thursday the 17th — at James Cook's on Friday the 18th — at C. F. Faust's, esq. on Saturday the 19th — at James Hutchins's, esq. on Monday the 21st — at Andrew McCauley's store on Tuesday the 22d — at George A. McKea's, esq. on Wednesday the 23d — at Rankin's mill on Thursday the 24th — at John Ray's on Friday the 25th — at the court house in Hillsborough on Saturday the 26th — at John J. Carrington's store on Monday the 27th — at col. Herbert Sims's mill on Tuesday the 28th — at Wm. Dilard's esq. on Wednesday the 29th — at maj. Z. Herndon's on Thursday the 30th — at maj. John Rhode's on Friday the 1st of August. All those concerned are requested to attend and pay their respective dues. The prevailing cry of hard-times will not be received as a good excuse, as I am determined to enforce the law on all delinquents, well knowing that with care and proper economy, every man can pay his taxes at the proper and appointed times.

The magistrates appointed by the last county court of pleas and quarter sessions, will attend on the same days and at the same places, to take the list of taxables and taxable property for the year 1823.

Thos. D. Watts, Sheriff.

June 10.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Orange Agricultural Society, will take place at the Union Hotel, in Hillsborough, on the Thursday after the fourth Monday in August next, when the officers for the next year will be elected. It is expected that the members will pay their dues on or before that time.

J. Taylor, jr. Sec'y.

June 2.

FOR SALE,

In the town of Hillsborough, on convenient terms, a large, convenient, well finished house, pleasantly situated, on a highly improved lot, containing every necessary out-building. Inquire of

James Webb.

73-11

NOTICE.

AT May term, 1823, of Orange Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, administration upon the rights and credits of James McClure, deceased, was granted to me; all those indebted to the estate of the said deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have claims against the said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Jacob Summers,

Administrator.

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